Virginia. "The Benevolent Institutions."

institutions, yesterday, grossly misrepresents the facts. It says "not a single Whig was allowed a views, so that a different construction may be place on any of the Boards." Mr. PECK, a Whig, placed upon them according to the sympathies of was elected a Trustee of the Insane Asylum, in the reader, or else we must conclude that the 1852-3, a position which he has held for eleven President himself had not definitely determined years. Then it states that "the Blind Asylum upon his own policy. Certainly the message has Board immediately turned out Mr. Churchman, not the Jacksonian ring which was promised, and for no other reason than that he was a Whig." it is deficient in those positive qualities which dis-Mr. C. was not removed until 1855 or '56, nor was tinguished "Old Hickory." The New York he removed for party reasons. The main motive Tribune will read it as intending coercion, while was, that he had involved the institution in debt. the Albany Journal-THURLOW WEED'S paper-Dr. Patterson resigned his position two years be- will regard it as favoring an opposite policy. We fore Mr. Cherchman, uninfluenced by political shall look with no little curiosity for these autagconsiderations. All sorts of charges had been onistic expressions of the opposite schools in the preferred against him in 1852, through the news- Republican party. The general render will, howpapers here and other sources, for the purpose of ever, rise from the perusal of the document with breaking him down. The Legislature raised a the inquiry, "What does Mr. Lincoln mean"? joint committee of investigation, composed in | We have not space this morning to review the part of eight or ten physicians, of which Dr. various positions and inconsistencies of the in-ATHON was chairman. After a thorough investi- augural. His remarks in reference to the decigation, occupying three days, he was honorably sions of the Supreme Court, the tribunal proviand unanimously acquitted. No political consid- ded by the Constitution for the final arbitrament erations were involved. He, however, became of any disputed constitutional questions, will have thoroughly disgusted with the course which had an unfavorable effect upon his "dissatisfied counbeen pursued against him, and voluntarily re- trymen." The minorities have rights as well as signed. The Democrats would have continued the majority and that tribunal has been looked him in office until now, if he had desired the situa- upon as a safe mard, a barrier against the untion, and he would have had Dr. Athon's sup- just encroachments of the latter upon the former.

at the special instance of Col. Morrison, and in will afford no protection or security to the rights fact he had nothing to do with it. Dr. A. had a of minorities. reputation of his own to recommend him to the Mr. Lincoln rather cautiously favors a Naposition, and he had besides some two or three tional Convention to consider and propose amendyears experience in general hospital practice. Dr. ments to the Constitution, as in this way the peo-PATTERSON was extremely solicitous that Dr. A. ple themselves can determine the issues in conshould take the place and visited him to urge it troversy. If the President is enxious to obtain upon him. He had the endorsement of the Board an expression of the popular will, could it not be and two Whigs, and he has since been twice unan-submitting propositions directly for their approval imously re-elected when the Board was equally or rejection? divided politically.

suspended and he was reappointed in the spring of his Constitutional duties. knew nothing about it. In 1855 he was not hegira. nominated, as the expenses of the Asylum were increased by the keeping of his family, and for the additional reason that he was an insuffer. On Monday a special session of the United States able intermeddler. Dr. E. professed to be a Democrat while in the Asylum; claimed that he change in political character. The retirement of voted the Democratic ticket, and advocated Dem- the Senators from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, ocratic principles. After his removal he suddenly Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas changed his politics, doubtless to enlist sympathy leave but twenty-seven States to be representin his behalf. If he had been a Whig all this ed. Of these Kansas has not elected her Senatime it shows that he held his principles and con-

what his politics were. tron, was discharged because her relations were not Democrats. She was advanced in years, and the duties of the position required a woman of W P Fessenden, R, more activity. She was from Louisville, had L M Morrill, R. but one friend in Indiana who was a voter, and his politics were not known. Four matrons have his politics were not known. Four matrons have been appointed since, all of whom "were not Dem- Jacob Collamer, R. ocrats," and their relations and friends were Whigs or Republicans. "And our citizens know" the Henry Wilson, R. Journal adds, "that from Superintendent to cook, Jas W Simmons, R, that the institution is and has been rabidly HB Anthony, R. partizan." The cooks have been negroes, James Dixon, R, (veritable Black Republicans,) and minors Laf S Foster, R. with one exception, and his politics are not Preston King, R, known. A portion of the employees have Ira Harris, R. always been known as Republicans, and have Simon Cameron, R. voted the Republican ticket. The discussion of Edward Cowan, R. politics in the Asylum by employees and attend James Harlan, R. ants is strictly prohibited, and they are never J W Grimes, R. allided to. That is the policy of the institution. K S Birgham, R, Z Chandler, R. The voters among them go to the polls and vote as they please, but Dr. Arnox always cautions JR Doolittle, R. Tim O Howe, R. them not to go unless entitled to exercise the elective franchise, as he would not have the JC Ten Eyck, R. odium of illegal voting reating upon the institu-

A correspondent of the Journal, signed "Wayne," says "the managers of the Hospital Republicans have frequently boasted that they gave sixty Democratic votes in Wayne township." This charge is false, and "Wayne" knows it. There untrue, and he can not substantiate one. Outside of the institution the officers and employees ex- This includes Arkansas, which in all probability ercise "freedom" of speech and "freedom" of will secode shortly. action. Partisanship has no influence in making purchases for the Asylum, but they are made as the Board directs. The reports will show from whom the supplies were bought, and the places were selected where the best and cheapest articles could be purchased.

We have noticed these charges somewhat at length, because they are made recklessly and maliciously, to influence the action of the Legis-We have noticed these charges somewhat at lature. If the accusations of the Journal have any foundation, why has not the official conduct of Dr. Atmox been investigated? He challenges the closest scrutiny of all his official acts.

In conclusion, we would inquire why are no charges brought against Mr. MACINTURE, of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum? Is it not because he is millowners of New England and the ironworkers of Pennsylvania. It is essentially a sectional a Republican? If proscriptive partisanship influ
measure, affording protection to the manufacturers of cotton and woolien goods and of iron and steel, enced the management of the benevolent institu- and is decidedly oppressive to the great mass of to the Democratic party?

The treachery of Gen. Twices is without the recollection of the nullification troubles of apology and has damaged the cause which he at- 1832 fresh in our memory. apology and has damaged the cause which he at-tempted thereby to promote. Most justly has articles manufactured from cotton or wool, or his name been stricken from the Army roll in from iron, which are necessities to the mass of disgrace. By one false step he has forever tar- the people, are nearly doubled. The duties on nished a name associated with many gallant deeds in maintaining the honor of his country. If he thought it his duty to render allegiance to his nathe people, are hearly doubled. The duties on a carpets almost amount to a prohibition, while the tax on sugar—the only product in which the South competes with a foreign market—has been thought it his duty to render allegiance to his native State, he was bound by every principle of honor to first surrender the trust he held into the bands from whereas it cause. The exercise that hands from whence it came. The excuse that enue, is really in its operation protective as far as he was unwilling to be the agent to inaugurate regards the manufacturing interest of certain secan internecine strife, that he would not wage war upon American citizens, is no justification for this act of disheper. He could have relieved himself act of dishonor. He could have relieved himself York Herald. from that responsibility by surrendering his commission. If he had done that he would have maintained his own self-respect and that of the

COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF THE SOUTH .- The

and merchants. is a cruel mode of attacking the qualifications of sius M. Clay, or of office seekers, with James after defraying expenses, are divided between the rade in "Scotch plaid and long military cloaks."

A collision between the Government and State

The inaugural.

and in clear and explicit expression of the opinions MARCH 6, 1861 held and the policy which will guide the new administration, fall far below those of his predeces Ex-President Tyler denounces the result of sors upon similar occasions. It hears unmisthe Conference as a worthless affair in a speech takable evidence of having been prepared by the at Richmond, and gave it as his opinion that the President himself. Mr. Lincoln restricts himself South has nothing to hope from the Republicans. to the discussion of the existing political troubles Mr. Sinder, another member of the Conference, of the country. While he disavows any intention was more emphatic in his denunciations of the to assail his "dissatisfied countrymen," he asserts measures it proposes and pronounced them an in- that "the power confided to him will be used to sult-an offense to the South. The telegraph hold, occupy and possess the property and places reports the secession feeling to be increasing in belonging to the General Government, and to collect duties and imports," unless his "rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authora-The Journal, in an article upon the benevolent tive manner direct the contrary." Either the address is artfully prepared to conceal his

If the decisions of that tribunal are subject to Dr. Armon was not appointed Superintendent review and reversal by a majority of the people, it

n 1855 when it was composed of five Democrats accomplished more promptly and definitely by

Like Mr. Buchanan, the new President has Dr. Ellior, the assistant physician, and Mr. great faith in Divine Providence to guide us safely unt of their partisanship, as charged by the dence may not be misplaced. We are enjoined, Journal. Mr. Bradshaw retired from the Insti- however, to work as well as pray, and we have tution eighteen months before Dr. A. took charge no doubt that a few grains of concession, comof it, and Dr. E. had resigned to get married, his promise, and conciliation would go far to reconresignation having been accepted by Dr. PATTER- struct the Union and restore the blessings which sox. The by-laws of the Asylum excluded mar- it has conferred upon us. We certainly wish the ried assistants, but at Dr. A.'s request they were President every success in the rightful discharge

of 1853 and boarded his family in the Institu- The ceremonies attending the inauguration tion. The Board thought he was in possession were of the most impressive and imposing charof some valuable information about the heat- acter, and Mr. Lincoln was safely ensconced in ing apparatus, and for that reason principally the White House, greatly to the relief of Gen. he was reinstated, but it turned out that he Scorr, and without the necessity of another

The New Senate.

Senate was called In it there is a very decided science mighty cheap. Certainly no one cared Senators. There are also vacancies by the failure to elect from California and Missouri, Mrs. WEIGHT, the Journal says, who was Ma- leaving the number of Senators elect at fifty. The new Senate will consist of the following

S P Chase, R. BF Wade, R. James A Bayard, D Willard Sauisbury, James A Pearce, D. Anthony Kennedy, A James M Mason, D. R M T Hunter, D. Thos Bragg, D, T L Clingman, D. Andrew Johnson, D. A O P Nicholson, D. Kentucky J C Brecklaridge, D, L W Powell, D. Missonri. Truston Polk, D. W K Sebastian, D, Chas B Mitchell, D. M S Latham, D. J D Bright, D. H S Lane, R. Illinois. S A Douglas, D, Lyman Trumbull, R. M S Wilkinson, R,

H M Rice, D. E D Baker, R. Kansas will elect two Republicans, which will brace, in one commercial union, all the States of state of things, study the causes which have are never over tweaty-two to twenty-five voters in give that party thirty-one Senators, and Missouri the North American continent, with a uniform brought the country to this distraction. I have the Hospital. All his other charges are equally and California will return two Democrats, increasing the Senators of that party to twenty-two.

> In the House of Representatives, omitting the seven States that have seceded, parties will stand:

The seven States that have gone out had a

in the Union Mr. Lincoln's friends would have been in the minority in both branches.

The New Tariff Bill. The new tariff bill is looked upon with universal discontent by all classes, with the exception of the tions while under the charge of the Democracy, consumers. Its enactment at this time must prove how comes it that he has retained his place? Has not one of the interest of the Southern States he not always been an active partisan in opposition being advanced by its provisions; and in this respect it can not be regarded otherwise than untimely in the present condition of the country, with

The "Pork Packers" Increasing. The New York Evening Post, the ablest Re-

publican paper in the country, is out for compromise. The World thus happily states the case. The Evening Post is in favor of an arrange-Augusta Constitutionalist says recent political ment, and is willing to accept the restoration of events have awakened in the South an intense interest for her commercial future. The policy is to Failing in that, the proposal of Dr. Adams, to promote, by every means at her command, direct erect New Mexico and Arizonia into a State, the trade with Europe. The subject is one of vast Post thinks ought to be considered. And, almagnitude, and the facts involved in the problem | though not wholly satisfied with the measure, the are multitudinous, and complicated enough to tax editors say that, taken without any understanding that the region to which a State Government is all the mental resources of her wisest statesmen granted shall be surrendered to slavery, it is difficult for us to perceive what the cause of freedom , is likely to lose by it, or how it seriously conflicts Damaging to Some of the Southern papers are publishing side by side the speeches ern papers are publishing side by side the speeches of our party. This will be considered another defection by super-super Reof President Davis and President Lincon on their publicans, and a journal, which has been justly upon the frontier. They collect duties which are They collect duties which are

"Execute the Laws"

The Cincinnati Enquirer thus forcibly pre- distribution of the receipts is that of the relative The inaugural address of Mr. Lincoln in style sents the difficulties which will attend the new population of the several States and countries administration in any attempt it may make to "execute the laws" in the seceding States under exceptions founded upon local causes, or upon present circumstances, and suggests the true rem- other causes satisfactory to the parties, and which

edy for the embarrassment: Suppose, for instance, we want to try W. L. Senate and of the country to the inquiry whether Yancey for treason! He has got first to be in- we may not profitably form a commercial union, dicted, and then tried, in the language of the Con to comprise all the North American continent, on ditution, "by an impartial jury of the State and the basis of the German Zollverein. Our contidistrict wherein the crime shall have been com-nent is admirably adapted to such a system. You mitted, which district shall preciously have been would at once abolish all the interior custom ascertained by law." In Alabama, W. L. Yan houses. All those custom houses upon the northcev can be indicted, and tried, and nowhere else. ern frontier would be abandoned; all upon the There are no United States Courts to take juris dividing line between us and Mexico would be giction of the offense, and if there were, who supposes that an Alabama jury would indict him? Would be swept away; and all you would require would be custom houses at the ports on the At-Cotton States, and that machinery finds itself un- lantic and Pacific. Why can not we form the able to enforce the laws, and makes the fact whole American continent into one commercial known to the President, calling upon him force, union for commercial purposes, without interferoops can be constitutionally sent down there. ing in the slightest degree with the political insti-No embargo or blockade can be laid upon the tutions or domestic policy of the different counports of the Southern States under the Constitution, for it is provided in that instrument "that difficulties growing out of the practical working no preference shall be given by any regulation of of such a system in Germany, where they were a erce or revenue to the ports of one State thousand fold greater than they would be in this over those of another," which an embargo or country; for in the German alliance they have blockade would be, unless it was general. The only law which appears to be susceptible enforcement under the Constitution, in the seceding States, is that for the collection of revenue. Collectors can be put upon revenue cutters, and stationed off the Southern harbors, charged with the duty of collecting the revenues of the United free trade between them all; thus wiping out all States. Even this law can not be entirely enforced. How, for instance, could the collector on board for hundreds of years, until Germany is being the revenue cutter carry out the warehousing portion of it? The importer would say he desired to without interfering at all with the form of Govbond goods in the Government store-house, a ernment, or the political institutions, or the donecessity which the Government would not have mestic policy of any one of the parties to the comin the seceding States. The only object we could mercial union. have in enforcing the revenue law would be to keep up our jurisdiction over the seceding States, union of all countries embraced within North the cost of collecting the revenue with this America, must be obvious to every one. It would flect of revenue-cutters would be ten times in amount of the duties that would be paid.

The Southern Confederacy bas declared itself dependent nation, and the exercise of any and hostilities which have been engendered by jurisdiction upon our part it would regard as an lawless fillibustering expeditious, and put au end act of war, and would resent as such by the issu- to all outrages of that kind in the future. It would ing of letters of marque and reprisal upon North- extend our commerce, navigation, and carrying ern commerce. What can the Federal Govern- trade, while it would open up new and extensive ment then do constitutionally, for its powers markets for our manufacturers and agricultural against a State in the Union, are restricted by instrument? It can call forth militia to suppress insurrections, but that militia must go to the would afford more efficient, certain, and valuable aid of some Marshal, or civil United States officer, who is registered in the discharge of his duties. The Collector or revenue officer might make the demand upon the Marshal for assistance, but trial and material interests of the United States. there is no such officer; and if he fell back upon it requires no argument to prove that it would be the President, who would be unaided by any courts, or Marshal, or any civil authority, it is should become parties to such a commercial arobvious that against these latter, in the service of rangement. Each would furnish a market for the the State authorities, that the contest would soon assume the proportions of a general civil war between the two sections of the Union, carried on, it would furnish a bond of perpetual peace and not in pursuance of any intendments of the Con- alliance among all the American countries, and stitution, which never contemplated such a contingency, but over and above its provisions. It is folly to disguise the fact that we have to combat a recolution, and it is the dictates of an honest,

manly policy to treat it in that light. dental and minor to that great fact, and the there are no Courts, no Judges, no Marshals, regulations as may from time to time be found mous oath? There is some difference of opinion and ought not to be extended. This is the only District Attorneys and juries, is clearly an impos-, necessary to the free lom and convenience of the whether this clause should be enforced by Nation- substantial dispute, for the fugutive slave clause sibility. If we desire to enforce the laws we must commercial and social intercourse, without dis- alor State authority, but surely that difference is of the Constitution, and the laws for the suppresdo something to so change public opinion in the turbing the domestic policy or political institutions not a very material one. If the slave is to be sion of the African slave trade, are each as well seceding States that we can again have that ma- of the countries composing the union. chinery in motion, by inducing Southern men to accept those positions. It is not by the bayonet jey that would annex any of these countries to and the sword that we can create those tribunals the United States. I do not propose that our polto enforce the laws, and again have complete juadjection over the seceding States. Compromise the forms of government, with the political interconciliation, which will keep the border ests, or with the domestic policy of any of the States in the Union, will divide public opinion in States or countries within North America; but the seceding States, and ere long its Government | that we should make a commercial arrangement would doubtless fall to pieces and our Union would with them, by which we would derive all the adagain be re-established and our laws executed in vantages of a commercial union, without being the State. We are for enforcing the United encumbered with the embarrassments, the irrita-States laws, and to that it is indispensable that tions, and divisions growing out of adverse and

Remarks of Mr. Douglas, in the Sen- out of this slavery question and the continual anate, February 20, on the Revenue

our sectional difficulties should be adjusted.

I have a few remarks to submit on the bill generally, and probably there will be no occasion the same system of political institutions, over when they will be more appropriate than upon countries and people who are not homogeneous the offering of the substitute for the entire bill. with ourselves; but if we can secure the advan-The question now presented brings up for consideration the original bill, and also the substi- and social intercourse—if we can be one country

If I am brought to vote between the the substitute and the original bill, I shall vote for the amendment offered by the member from Oregon. incurring the disadvantages that might grow out I can not vote for the final passage of either, for of a political union. the reason that I think it unwise at this time to make any radical changes in the existing revenue a commercial union may not facilitate a peaceful system. The time is inauspicious for legislating and satisfactory solution of all our difficulties with upon this subject. The condition of the Southern | the seceding States. States of this Confederacy ought to warn us against any of these radical changes, which would increase the irritation and excitement in that quar- ate and of the country to them; not with any ex ter. We all know the repugnance of that section of the Union to a protective tariff at all times. Under existing circumstances, the passage of a tariff bill of the character of the one now under consideration can not fail to increase that irri tation and to alienate, in some degree, their af- they new exist, we might mature some plan by fections to this Union, which have already been which free States and slave States will live in harmaterially shaken. While the bill itself is not in mony together, by which our neighbors upon the accordance with my judgment of what a revenue north, owing allegiance to the British crown, bill ought to be; while I think it is highly protec- may have a common interest and a common symtive; while I know some of its features are oppres- pathy with us in all of our commercial interests, sive on many great interests in the country; even without disturbing their political institutions; an if I were satisfied on these points, I would not arrangement by which we may avail ourselves of vote to pass the bill at this time in view of our the markets for nine million people in Mexico;

Then again, sir, there is a necessity for directing our attention to our commercial relations with | bered with the political government of the counour neighbors upon the north. The unfriendly or adverse legislation which has been adopted by the Canadian Parliament, intended to defeat the ereignty, the independence and the integrity of beneficial effects so far as this country is inter- the territories of any one of the countries that ested in the reciprocity treaty ought also to be should become parties to it. In my opinion, such taken into consideration. We have arrived at the a system would combine the advantages of politiperiod where our commercial system should ex | cal community without drawing after it those tend to the whole continent; when, in arranging irritating subjects that are now disturbing this our own list duties, we should take into consider- country, and in imminent danger of plunging us ation the effects, especially upon those countries into civil war, revolution and final separation. that adjoin us upon this continent. I had hoped If the peace of this country is to be preserved, if that the time had arrived when we could mature | we can avoid the spilling of blood among our and adopt a continental system that would em neighbors, give time to reflect upon the present system of duties. Such a commercial union hope we may mature a system of commercial ould be adopted, in my opinion, that would be union that will cover the whole American contibeneficial to all the States and countries who hent; make us one people in interest, in comshould become parties to it. I would like to see merce, and one people for national defense when ces to that effect are legally void, and that acts Why should there not be a patient confidence it embrace not only the United States, but the either of us are assailed; yet several people with Canadas upon the north, the British Possessions reference to our domestic and our political instiupon the east and the north-west, and Mexico, tutions Cuba and the Central American States upon the My object, sir, is accomplished. It was simply south. I would like to see them all brought to throw out the suggestion; to invite attention to within the circle of one commercial union and a it; and to ask the Senate to pause before it adopts uniform system of duties, so far as all these a system of revenue that will inflame the passions States were concerned. I desire to see all custom of those States that are now discontented and dis-

American continent and the adjacent islands. new commercial system. The very fact that we our fathers made for us. have internal difficulties at home; the fact that there has been a revolution in Mexico which brings into power a party friendly to free and unrestricted commercial intercourse; the fact that The politicians at Washington are making a we have difficulties to adjust with the Canadas tremendous pother over the question of slavery in and British Provinces growing out of the reci- the Territories, and the radical Republicans deour interests, is not satisfactory to us, nor is that | the extension of the peculiar institution into any of Central America, renders it eminently proper | Territory which may be reafter apply for admission that we should take up this subject as a whole, into the Union as a State. On the other hand, sidering it with reference to one grand system the conservative Rapublicans, knowing that the

untries, combined into one Union for commer- slaves, nor will there ever be any, on account of flection. cial purposes, with a uniform system of duties certain natural prohibitions of soil and climate, those different countries. I take it for granted question, then, is purely abstract and sentimental. rein. It was initiated in 1818, but was so imper- ends. If Mr. Seward and the conservative Re feet that it did not realize the advantages that publicans have sufficient pluck to remove this latter day, there were such restrictions in exami- the political warfare now being waged, the seanations and in certain tolls, on the boundaries of tlement of all pending questions will follow in was effected between the principal States of Ger- seen ruined by a sectional war, upon a purely many by which these restrictions were entirely abstract question .- N. Y. Herald. removed, the interior custom-houses abolished.

mon benefit of all those States and Governments that became parties to the tariff alliance. From 1833 to this day, that system has worked It is regarded as one of the most unwise, illiberal so well and so satisfactorily, that it has lately ex- and ill-digested laws ever enacted by an Ameritended, until it embraces nearly all of Germany. can Congress. This measure is one of the first lieve there is a movement now on foot by which truits of Republicanism. It is framed to benefit Austrian empire, is about to be brought into the England and the iron masters of Pennsylvania. system; so that goods may pass from the head of and its operation will be oppressive to the agri-Rhine into the Baltic, by the most unrestricted culturalists' interest of the South and Norththe Danube to the Black sea, as well as down the free trade between these people. The system is west.

different States composing the commercial league N. A. Ledger.

and only the exterior ones kept up for the com-

Celegraphic.

in proportion to population. The basis of the

composing the league. It is true, there are one

Now, sir, I desire to invite the attention of the

every form of government, large States and small

ones; some formed on the republican system;

large kingdoms, like Prussia, Saxony and Bava-

all embraced in one system. It is one country for

commercial purposes. There is free intercourse.

the asperities and irritations that had grown up

ties to it. It would eradicate all the jealousie

products. It would impart stability, permanence,

and uniformity to our commercial system. It

protection to American industry than all the pro-

While it would be beneficial to all the indus

equally advantageous to all other countries who

productions of the other, and be mutually bene-

fited by the reciprocal exchange. And above all,

make us one people for all purposes of national

defense, when either might be unjustly assailed by

It is a matter worthy of serious consideration,

whether the American commercial Union, in ad-

convrights for books, patents for inventions, pos-

I do not propose that we should initiate a pol-

conflicting domestic policies and political institu-

tions. Sir, the difficulties we have had, growing

nexation of countries adjoining us to the Ameri-

can Union, ought to warn us of the dangers of

trying to extend the same sort of domestic policy.

for the purpose of commerce and navigation and

postal arrangements, telegraphic and social inter-

course-we will derive all the advantages, without

It is also worthy of consideration, whether such

the purpose of inviting the attention of the Sen-

session of Congress. I think, if we could post-

mean time devote ourselves to the investigation

markets for our manufactures, markets for our

agricultural productions, without being incum-

try; a system which would be beneficial to all

parties engaged in it without impairing the sov-

Much Ado About Nothing.

The New Tariff.

any European power.

tective tariffs that Congress can devise.

or two exceptions to that ratio of distribution-

have been adopted by unanimous consent.

Mr. Lincoln's inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens of the United States: ernment itself, I appear before you to address tion, no foresight can anticipate, nor any docuyou briefly, and take, in your presence, the oath ment of reasonable length contain, express proprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the Government must cease. the contrary has all the while existed, and been There is no other alternative for continuing open to their inspection.

resolution which I now read:

gradually molded and formed into one people. The advantages to our own country of such a invasion, by an armed force of the soil of any potism-State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, "Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a mirestore and preserve amity and good faith between as among the gravest of crimes." the people of all the countries who became par-

> section as to another. tion as any other of its provisions:

make the effort in good temper, could they not lons to political purposes. trusting to find impunity in having them held to satisfactory after separating than before?

It is seventy-two years since the first inaugura- | Can they make laws? Can treaties be more faithtion of a President under our National Constitu- fully enforced between aliens than laws among tion. During that time fifteen different and friends? Suppose you go to war, you can not I am throwing out these suggestions merely for pectation that they will be adopted at the present pone this tariff until the next session, and in the of the affairs of the entire American continent as of the Union itself. The Union is much older ment shall never interfere with the domestic insti-

than the Constitution. It was formed in fact by tutions of the States, including that of persons the Articles of Association in 1774. It was ma- held to service. get out of the Union-that resolves and ordinan | it, unimpaired by him, to his successor. of violence within any State or States, against in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there the authority of the United Sates, are insurred any better or equal hope in the world? In our tionary or revolutionary, according to circum | present differences, is either party without faith

houses in the interior abolished, all restrictions satisfied, and see if there is not open to us a path the laws of the Union must be faithfully exel By the frame of the Government uniter which cial system that will make us one country on the ful masters, the American people, shall withhold of that little to their own hands, at very short in-I think the present time is auspicious to mature whole American continent for all its advantages, the requisite means, or in some authoritative mana system of that kind. We are about to inaugu- without bringing in those disturbing elements that ner direct the contrary. I trust this will not be re vigilance, no Administration by any extreme of rate a new Administration, and I hope with it a are now threstening to dissolve the Union that garded as a menace, but only as a declared pur wickedness or folly can very seriously injure the procity treaty; the fact that the commercial sys- clare that they will never give up that portion of and imports; but beyond what may be necessary can be frustrated by P. Such of you as are now tem of the Island of Cuba, so far as it affects | the Chicago Platform which positively prohibits | for these objects, there will be no using of force | dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimtility to the United States in any interior locality own framing under it, while the new Administra shall be so universal as to prevent competent resistion will have no immediate power, if it could The idea, sir, of unrestricted commercial inter- question is purely an abstract one, desire to waive no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among dissatisfied, and that you hold the right side in course between contiguous countries is not a novel it altogether. The matter was first agitated the people that object. While the strict legal the dispute, there still is no single good reason one. It may be novel, so far as applicable to the with regard to Kansas, where there were never right may exist in the Government to enforce the for precipitate action. American continent; but if we direct our atten. more than a hundred slaves at any one time exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity and firm tion to Europe, especially to Germany, we will since the settlement of the State. There was would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this find there a model which, with such modifications but one slave in Nebraska when the Terri- withal, that I deem it better to forego for a time favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the as would make it applicable to this country, we torial act went through Congress. Now there the use of such offices. The mails, unless re- best way, all our present difficulties. might adopt, I think, with great profit and great are less than tifty in New Mexico, and a pelied, will continue to be furnished in all parts of In your hands, my dissatisfied countrymen, and usefulness. I allude to the German Zollverein. still smaller number in Arizona. In the other the Union. So far as possible, the people every- not mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. There you find a commercial Union, consisting of Territories, Idaho, Column and Jefferson, in where shall have that sense of perfect security The government will not assail you; you can twenty-four sovereign, independent States or cluded in the bill reported last year, there are no which is most favorable to calm thought and re- have no conflict without you make yourselves the

modification or change to be proper. In every and defend it. the Senate is familiar with the German Zollve- kept alive by small politicians to serve their own case and exigency my best discretion will be used | I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but were expected from it until 1833. Prior to the whole question of slavery in the Territories from the national troubles, and the restoration of the bonds of affection. The mystic charis of memnational sympathies and affections. That there ory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot the interior States, as to deprive the arrangement | due time. Otherwise, we shall live to see the | to destroy the Union, or, at all events, are glad over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of of most of its advantages; but in 1833, a treaty most prosperous nation that the world has ever of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or the Union when again touched, as surely as they deny; but, if there be such, I need address no will be by the better angels of our nature. word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I speak. Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our The President has signed the new tariff bill national fabric, with all its benefits, memories and hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain previously why we hazard so desperate a step? While there the 27th ult. is any possibility that any of the ills you fly from Sugar had slightly improved. The stock at have no real existence, while the certain ills you. Havana and Matanzas was 170,000 boxes. dy from, will you risk the commission of so ern side of the Island. Austria, Hungary, Transylvania, in fact the whole a sectional interest—the manufacturers of New fearful a mistake? All profess to be content Money was exceedingly tight. in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily, the human mind is Galveston advices state that Capt. Hillen reso constituted that no party can reach to the au- ported to the Texas Commissioners refusing to dacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a evacuate Fort Brown or surrender Government single instance in which a plainly written provi- property. It is stated that Hill has ordered reprogress to their respective fields of duty. This presume, into the category of cowards, with Castilla to appear on pasion of the Constitution has been denied. If, by inforcements from Ringgold barracks to retake tional right, it might, in a moral point of view, troops was imminent.

justify a revolution. It certainly would if such a right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities, of individuals, are so plainty assured to them by affirmation and regulations, guarantees and prohibitions in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can be framed with a provision specifically applicable to any In compliance with a custom as old as the gov- question which may occur in practical administra

prescribed by the Constitution of the United visions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives States, to be taken by the President before he from labor be surrendered by National or State enters on the execution of his official duties. I authority? The Constitution does not expressly do not consider it necessary at present for me to say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the Terdiscuss those matters of administration about ritories? The Constitution does not expressly which there is no special anxiety or excitement. say, Must Congress protect slavery in the Ter-The apprehension seems to exist among the peo- ritories? The Constitution does not expressly ple of the Southern States, that, by the accession say. From questions of this class spring all of a Republican administration, their peace and our constitutional controversies, and we divide personal security are to be endangered; but there upon them into majorities and minorities. If the has never been any reasonable cause for such ap- minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or

the Government, but acquiescence on the one It is found in nearly all the published speeches side or the other. If a minority in such a case of him who now addresses you. I quote now will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a from one of those speeches where I declare that precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to in- -for a minority of their own will second from terfere with the institution of slavery in the States | them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled | where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right by such a minority. For instance, why may not to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. any portion of a new Confederacy, a year or two Those who nominated me, and elected me, did hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as a porso with the full knowledge that I had made this tion of the present Union now claim to secede ria, with the small duchies, like Baden-Baden; yet and many similar declarations, and had never re- from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments canted them. And more than this, they placed are now being educated to the exact temper of in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to this. Is there such a perfect identity of interest themselves, and to me, the clear and emphatic among the States to compose a new Union, as to

produce harmony only, and prevent renewed se-"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of cession? Plainly, the central idea of secession the rights of the States, and especially the right is the essence of anarchy-a majority held in reof each State to order and control its own domestic straint by Constitutional cheeks and limitations, institutions according to its own judgment, exclu- and always changing easily with the deliberate sively, is essential to the balance of power on changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the which the perfection and endurance of our politi- only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever cal fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or des-

nority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly in-I now reiterate these sentiments, and in doing admissable; so that rejecting the majority princiso I only press upon the public attention the most ple, anarchy and despotism in some form is all conclusive evidence of which the case is suscepti- that is left. I do not forget the position assumed tion are to be in any wise endangered by the now decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny incoming Administration. I add to this that all that such decision must be binding in any case the protection which consistently with the Con- upon the parties to a suit as to the object of that stitution and the laws can be given, will be cheer- suit, while they are also entitled to very high refully given to all the States, when lawfully de- spect and consideration in all parallel cases by all manded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one other departments of the Government. And

while it is obviously possible that such decisions There is much controversy about the deliver may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil ng of fugitives from service or labor; the clause effect following it being limited to that particular I now read is as plainly written in the Constitu- case, with the chance that it may be overruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, it "No person held to service or labor in one can better be borne than could the evil of a dif State under the laws thereof, escaping into an- ferent practice.

other shall, in consequence of any law or regula- At the same time, the candid citizen must contion therein, be discharged from such service or fess that if the policy of the Government upon labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the vital questions effecting the whole people, is to party to whom such service or labor may be due." be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme It is scarcely questioned that this provision was | Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litiintended by those who made it for the reclaiming gation between parties in personal actions, they of what we call jugitive slaves, and the intea have ceased to be their own rulers, having to that tion of the law-giver is the law. All members of extent practically resigned their Government into Congress swear their support to the whole Con- the hands of that tribunal. Nor is there, in this stitution, to this provision as much as to any other. view, any assault on the Court or Judges. It is surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to enforced, perhaps, as any laws can ever be in a him or to others by what authority it is done. community where the moral sense of the people Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all imperfectly supports the law itself. Will the the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and great body of the people abide by the dry legal humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a obligations in both cases, better efter the separafreeman may never, in any case, be surrendered tion of the sections than before? The foreign as a slave, and might it not be well, at the same slave trade now imperfectly suppressed, would be time, to provide by law for the enforcement of the ultimately revived without restriction in one secclause in the Constitution which guarantees that | tion, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surthe citizens of each State shall be entitled to all rendered, would not be surrendered at all by the the privileges and immunities of citizens in the other. Physically speaking, we cannot separate; several States? I take the official oath to-day, cannot remove our respective sections from each with no mental reservation and no purpose to other, nor build an impassable wall between them. construe the Constitution and laws by any hyper- The husband and wife may be divorced and go critical rules, and while I do not choose now to out of the presence and beyond the reach of each specify particular acts of Congress as proper to other, but the different parts of our country canbe enforced, I do suggest that it will be much | not do this; they cannot but remain face to face, safer for all, both in official and private stations, and an intercourse either amicable or hostile must to conform to and abide by all these acts which continue between them. Is it possible, then, to stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, make that intercourse more advantageous or more Can aliens make treaties easier than friends?

greatly distinguished citizens have in succession fight always, and when, after much loss on both administered the executive branch of the Govern-sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, ment. They have conducted it through many the old identical questions as to terms of interperils, and generally with great success. Yet, course are again upon you. This country, with with all this scope of precedent I now enter upon its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit the same task, for the brief constitutional term of it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the exfour years, under a great and peculiar difficulty. isting government they can exercise their consti-Disruption of the Federal Government, hereto- tutional right of amending, or their revolutionary fore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. right to dismember or overthrow. I can not be I hold that in contemplation of universal law, ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriand the Constitution, the Union of the States is otic persons are desirous of having the national perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, | Constitution amended. While I make no recomin the fundamental law of all governments. It is mendation of amendments, I fully recognize the not safe to assert that the government proper lawful authority of the people over the whole ever had provisions in its organic law for its own subject, to be exercised in either of the modes termination. Continue to execute all the express prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, provisions of our National Constitution, and the under existing circumstances, favor rather than Union will endure forever, it being impossible to oppose a fair opportunity being offered the people destroy it, except by some action not provided for to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me in the Constitution. Again: if the United States | the convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch | he not a government proper, but an association as it allows the amendment to originate with the of States in the nature of a contract merely, can people themselves, instead only of permitting it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade, unless by them to take or reject a proposition originated by all the parties who made it? One party to a con- others not especially chosen for the purpose, and tract may violate it-break it, so to speak-but | which might not be precisely such as they would does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? | wish to either accept or refuse. I understand a Descending from these general principles, we proposed amendment to the Constitution-which find the proposition, that, in legal contemplation, amendment, however, I have not seen-passe the Union is perpetual, is confirmed by the history | Congress, to the effect that the Federal Govern-

tured and continued by the Declaration of Inde- To avoid a misconstruction of what I have said, pendence in 1776. It was further matured on I depart from my purpose not to speak of particuthe faith of all the then thirteen States, expressly lar amendments so far as to say that, holding plighted and engaged that it should be perpetuated such a provision to be now implied as Constituby the articles of confederation in 1776, and tional law, I have no objection to its being made finally in 1787. One of the declared objects for express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was derives all his authority from the people, and to form a more perfect Union. If separation by they have conferred none on him to fix terms for one, or by a part only, of the States, be lawfully the separation of the States. The people thempossible, the Union is less before than the Con-selves can do this, also, if thay choose; but the stitution, having lost the vital element of per- Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. petuity. It follows from these views that no His duty is to administer and preserve the Gov-State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully ernment as it came to his hands, and to transmit

or being in sight of the Almighty. Ruler of Na-I therefore consider that in view of the Con- tions? Will his eternal truth and justice, be on stitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to our side of the North, or on yours of the South? the extent of my ability shall take care, as the That truth and justice will surely prevail by the Constitution itself expressly enjoins on me, that judgment of this tribunal—the American people. pose of the Union, that it will constitutionally Government in the short space of four years. My defend and maintain itself. In doing this there countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well need be no bloodshe lor violence, and there shall upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be none, unless forced upon the national authority. be lost by taking time; if there be an object to The power confided to me will be used to hold, hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you occupy and possess the property and places be would never take deliberately, that object will be longing to the Government, and to collect duties frustrated by taking time. But no good object against or among people anywhere. Where hos paired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your dents from holding Federal offices, there will be change either. If it were admitted that you are

aggressors. You have no oath registered in The course here indicated will be followed, un- heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall applicable to the whole, and free trade as between quite well known to every school boy. The less current events and experience shall show a have the most solemn duty to preserve, protect,

according to circumstances actually existing, and friends. We must not be enemies. Though with a view and a hope of a peace'n solution of passion may have strained, it must not break, our are persons, in one section or another, who seek grave to every loving heart and hearthstone all ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

> From New Orleans. NEW OBLEANS, Sunday, March 3. The steamer Dacotah brings Havana advices to

to are greater than all the real ones you | There had been a severe drouth on the south-

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, Friday, March 1. The Inauguration.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 4. hours, from 7 o'clock last evening to 7 o'clock peaceably-thank God Almighty for it.' this morning. As the dial of the clock pointed | During the day the military patriots were on ones intense amusement.

cussion, betook themselves to the sofas for a com- them. vanced, the galleries and floor became gradually front, was very fine.

seven o'clock few remained. The morning was clear and beautiful The public buildings, schools, places of busi. fences, and climbing trees. ness, etc., were closed throughout the day.

Hall, Capitol, War Department, and other public the delivery of the inaugural. buildings, while not a few citizens flung out flags | Photographists were on the ground to take the from their houses, or across the principal avenues. impression of the scene. The streets were thronged with the volunteer Three or four hours clapsed before there was the least chance of entering the Capitol.

male and female. A large majority were North- stand. ern men, and but few Southerners, judging from The lobbies were crowded. ble. The property, peace and security of no sec- by some that Constitutional questions are to be the locks of the long-haired men in the crowd. The order of arrangements, as settled by the was appointed. committee, was as follows : To the left of the Vice President were the

committees of arrangements; immediately behind sioner from Georgia, with a fair prospect of rethem was the heads of the various Departments of | jecting it. the Government, Senators and members elect of the House, officers of the Army and Navy, Govthe House, officers of the Army and Navy, Gov-ernors of the States and Territories, Comptrolers, to inform Commissioner Gleun that the conven-Auditors, Registers and solicitors of the Treas-To the right of the Vice President, were the

Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic corps, Ex-Governors of the States, tion, and read the articles of secession adopted Assistant Secretaries of the Departments, Assist- by Georgia, after which he made a speechant Post Master General, Assistant Treasurer, stating the causes which induced Georgia to sever Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of the connection with the Federal Government, and cities of Georgetown and Washington. Previous to the arrival of the procession, the formation of a Southern Confederacy. Senate chamber did not present a very animated

appearance. Many of the ladies waiting to see ings from the lobby, which the chairman failed to the display did not arrive until late, and the offi- suppress cers, with gay uniforms and flashing epaulets, relieved the sombreness of the national black in To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases a duty from which they may not shrink to decide the Presidential cortege. During the passage of The question of the enforcement of the laws dition to the tariff duties, should not be authoriz come within this clause shall be delivered up, cases properly brought before them, and it is no the procession to Willard's Hotel, and the march Bradshaw, steward, were not removed by Dr. A. out of our present troubles. We hope the confised to take cognizance of a light-house system, their oaths are unanimous. Now if they would fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decissophistry which is thrown away upon them should sophistry which is thrown away upon them should tal regulations, telegraphs, and a uniform system with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a country believes slavery is right and ought to be a certain gas bill, to wit, talking it to death. This Virginia and Maryland are largely represented. not blind us to it. To enterce the laws where of weights and measures, comage and such other law by means of which to keep good that unanisomewhat dull, in the interim. At five minutes to 12 o'clock, Vice President not be announced till after the inauguration.

Hamlin, whom they conducted to a seat immedi- Hon. John Covode started Wednesday for New ately to the left of the chair of the President of Hampshire to stump the State during the pending the Senate. Thirty-Sixth Congress came to an end.

farewell in well chosen and touching terms. office to Vice President Hamlin.

and Mitchell of Arkansas.

filling every available place to the left of the curred heartily in the greater part, but suggested Vice President. The Corp Diplomatique also en- a few modifications, which were accepted, and the tered the Chamber at the same moment and occu-pied seats to the right of the Chair. document declared complete.

The Maryland delegation has gone home in

The ministers attaches, and others, numbering Mr. Lincoln replied emphatically: n all some fifty or over, and in brilliancy of dress, the number of decorations, crapes, etc., inet is formed." added much to the imposing nature of the

Some of the uniforms were gorgeous, and attracted much attention. The scene in the Senate, while waiting the ar- safety. But he said to-night: rival of the Presidential party, seemed to realize the lying down of the "lion and the lamb" to- take it. I anticipated no trouble; but, should it gether, or mingling oil and water. Messrs. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden, Wilson,

and others, were opposite, hob-nobbing with the utmost cordiality. Senator Breckinridge conversed familiarly with the extremest men of the Republicans, while la- said to be thoroughly organized, but make no dies of all political affinities-Mrs. Hamlin among | public demonstrations. them-looked smilingly down on the animated |

Mason and Hunter, of Virginia. of the Supreme Court of the United States were its recognition by the United States. He will announced by the Doorkeeper of the Senate. On insist upon an immediate answer, and upon failtheir entrance all on the floor rose, and the ven- ure to get one, will retire. His failure to get a erable Judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, recognition, it is understood at Montgomery, will moved slowly to the seats assigned to them, imbe followed by an attack upon forts Sumter and mediately to the right of the Vice President, each | Pickens, and thus an issue of force will be precipexchanging salutes with that officer in passing the itated on the new Administration. Whether this chair. At ten minutes past one an unusual stir programme will be carried out, depends some

was occasioned in the Chamber, and the rumor | what probably on the character of Lincoln's inspread like wildfire that the President elect was augural. the building. At fifteen minutes past one, Marshal in-Chief Major B. B. French entered the Chamber, ushering in the President and President elect. They had entered together from the street, through a private covered passage way, on of the members of the volunteer companies were the north side of the Capitol, police officers being detained last night for the purpose of patrolling in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding in the city. after them. The line of procession was then formed in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia, Judges of the Supreme would soon follow the inauguration of Mr. Lin-Court, Seargent at arms of the Senate, Commit- coln, and it is understood that a police officer artee of Arrangements, President of the United rived in this city vesterday as a special messenger States and President elect, Vice President, See to Mayor Lamb, bearing the above information. retary of the Senate, Senate, Diplomatic Corps. The city will doubtless be under the charge of heads of Departments, Governors and others in our volunteers for some time to come. But more is

by loud outcries, violent pushing, and great dis- within the last few days at the Gosport navy yard, turbance. After the procession had reached the and all who are known to favor seces platform, Senator Baker of Oregon, introduced stricken from the pay roll. Mr. Lincoln to the assembly. On Mr. Lincoln's advancing to the stand, he was cheered, but not loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice, he read his message. During the delivery of the mangural, which the Pony Express yesterday, but their transmis-

President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney dorsing the Crittenden plan and the patriotic sup listened with the utmost attention to every word port taken thereof by Douglas and Breckinridge, of the address, and at the conclusion, the latter is still under consideration in the Senate. It was administered the usual oath, in taking which Mr. drawn up by Mr. Denver, and is advocated by a Lincoln was vociferously cheered. The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, ganizing that party in California.

and his hand shook very perceptibly.

The proposition in the Senate is to strike out the names of Douglas and Breckinridge and then ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice indorse the simple Crittenden plan. Taney has officiated, having administered the The Douglas Democrats have concluded to oath of office successively to Presidents Van Bunominate a Senatorial candidate and endeavor to ren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Filmore, Pierce, Bu- secure a joint convention afterwards.

nies the President was escorted to the Senate 10, Randolph 12, and McDougal 15. Necessary Chamber, thence to his carriage and the military to a choice 28. forming as in the procession of the one accompanied him with the Committee to the White House with Ex President Buchanan and the Committee

formed in double line, on the main avenue, and proceeding with great vigor drove through to the mansion. Mr. Buchanan ac- \$15,000,000 will have been taken. took his farewell leave of him, expressed his der canvas waiting orders. tion might prove a happy and prosperous one. sorts have been purchased recently in Chicago, The Ex President then retired to the residence of St. Louis and Cincinnati, and sent to Mobile and District Attorney Ould, where he will tempora- New Orients for distribution. rily sojourn till his departure from the city, to- On the 4th of March the new postal arrange morrow evening.

introduced, then the line being formed, the people service of the Confederate States. time inauguration ceremonies. Though the enthusiasm was not by any means

equal to that manifested on former occasions. everything passed off quiet.

The amplest civil and military preparations were made by the municipal authorities and Gen. to put a fugitive slave named John Palhemis, said Scott to provide for any emergency that might to belong to Mr. Jameson of Lanesburg, Vir-

Gen. Scott, it is said, was near the Capitol with gether ten thousand dollars in specie and 313 Capt. Barry's company of light artillery, and passengers.

Major Haskins commanding, acting as infantry. The officers, it is reported, were continual The day was ushered in by a most exciting ses- passing to and fro, and it is said Gen. Scott was sion of the Senate, that body sitting twelve heard to exclaim: "Everything is going on

to twelve o'clock, and the Sabbath gave way to duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance Monday, the fourth of March, the Senate cham was enjoined upon and observed by the regulars. ber presented a curious and animated appearance. The display of soldiery in the procession was The galleries were crowded to repletion; the very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of Febladies' gallery resembling, from the gay dresses ruary. The companies were quite numerous, but of the fair ones there congregated, some gorgeous of small size. As a rule, the Republican Assoparterre of flowers; and the gents' gallery seemed | ciation were placed in the order of march immeone black mass of surging, heaving masculines, diately after the Ex-Presidents. This organizapushing, struggling, and almost clambering over tion had with them a sort of triumphal car drawn each others' backs, in order to get a look at the by four white horses, each with a white cloth covproceedings. Some of the most ludicrous scenes er with the word "Union," in large letters. The were the result of the intense desire of the out | word "Constitution" was on the side. The car siders to get a peep into the Senate chamber, and was decorated with miniature flags, with red. the pertinacity with which the applicants for ad- white and blue drapery, and containing thirty-four mission to the overflowing galleries, would urge little girls representing so many states, and two that he had come all the way from Indiana, or young ladies, respectively representing the North Vermont, or some other place, afforded the seated and the South. The whole affair was under the charge of ten "Wide Awakes" in full uniform. On the floor, Crittenden, Trumbull, Wigfall, Five hundred delegates from New York were Wade, Douglas, and others kept upon a running in the procession, marching four abreast, and

fire of debate, while those not engaged in dis. wearing badges with the word "New York" on fortable nap during the session, which it was Several other large delegations also joined in known would last all night. As morning ad- the line. The scene presented, from back to

The avenue in front of the portico was thronged, In the gray morning light the Senate took a re- the crowd extending to a great distance on either cess till ten o'clock to day. A few minutes after side, and reaching into the Capitol grounds; and every available space was black with human beings - clinging to the rails, mounting on On the outer edge a concourse of volunteer The stars and stripes floated from the City soldiery were halted, and stood at "rest" during

Missoura Convention.

Sr. Louis, Monday, March 4. Pursuant to adjournment Friday evening, the Pennsylvania avenue was througed with people | State Convention met at Mercantile Library Hall wending their way to the famous east-front. For and was called to order at 10% o'clock this A. four hours the crowd poured on toward the Cap- M. The hall was decorated with national flags itol, in one continuous stream of old and young, and a large eagle placed on the chairman's

> A committee of thirteen for Federal relations The convention is now engaged in discussing a proposition to receive Mr. Glenn, the Commis-

tion is ready to receive any communication he may have to make from his State, finally passed,

ayes 62, mays 35. Mr. Glenn was then introduced to the conven strongly urged Missouri to join his State in the His remarks were greeted with hisses and hoot-

Adjourned till to-morrow at ten o'clock. Washington Items.

Washington, Sunday, March 3.

An immense concourse of spectators is here, Breckittridge and Senator Foot of the Committee All the appropriation bills have been passed. of Arrangements entered the Senate chamber es- Numbers of threatening letters are still sent to corting the Vice President elect, Hon. Hannibal Mr. Lincoln, and quietly consigned to the flames.

As the hand of the clock pointed to the hour A dispatch from Montgomery says the tariff of twelve the hammer fell, and the session of the recently enacted by the new Confederacy will be immediately amended so as to impose an expost Vice President Breckinridge bade the Senate duty of one per cent. on cotton, tobacco, and rice. All breadstuffs, tea, coffee, meats, and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin addressed the Senate.

Mr. Breckincidge then administered the oath of

The struggle on Saturday evening, in the

presence of Mr. Lincoln, over the Cabinet ap-Mr. Breckinridge then announced the Senate pointments was very exciting. The friends of adjourned without day, and left the chair to the various aspirants pushing their claims with which he immediately conducted Vice President | great vehemence until the President elect said: "GENTLEMEN: It is evident some one must take Hon. Mr. Clingman was then sworn in as Sena- the responsibility for these appointments, and I tor from North Carolina, Clark from New Hamp- will do so. My Cabinet is completed. The posishire, Chase of Ohio, Harris of New York, Hartions are not all definitely assigned, and will not lan of Iowa, Howe of Wisconsin, Breckinridge of until I announce privately to gentlemen who have Kentucky, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith of Oregon, been selected to be my constitutional advisers."

Quiet was immediately restored. At this juncture the members and members Mr. Lincoln then sent to Mr. Seward, and subelect of the House entered the Senate Chamber, mitted to him his inaugural. The Senator con-

It was a subject of general remark that the disgust at Mr. Lincoln's determination to put corps never were so fully represented as on this, Messrs. Chase and Blair in the Cabinet. They perhaps the last time all would be again assem- declared there was no hope of retaining their State in the Union

> "GENTLEMEN: The affair is decided; my Cab It is rumored to-night that a large body of men have come from Baltimore and Virginia, including a detachment of Plug Uglies. Fears are still entertained of Mr. Lincoln's "I am here to take what is my right-I shall

come, I am prepared to meet it." Five hundred special police have been delegated including detectives from Baltimore, Philadelphia New York and Boston. A large body of Wide-Awakes are also here,

Letters from Montgomery say a special envoy left the former place several days ago for the

The attendance of the Senators was unusually full—the only absentees noticed being Messrs. He is instructed to present his credentials immediately after the inauguration as Ambassa-At thirteen minutes to one o'clock the Judges dor from the Southern Confederacy, and will ask

> Southern News. Nonrolk, Va., Saturday, March 2. The Herald's correspondent says that a number

feared of the white Abolitionists than the blacks. When the word was given for the members of We are prepared, however, for any emergency A great many discharges have taken pla

Western News.

FORT KEARNEY, Sunday, March 3. The following items of news were received by commenced at half-past one o'clock, he was sion was delayed in consequence of an interrupmuch cheered, especially at any allusion to the tion of the wires. The resolution which passed the Assembly, en-

A caucus had been held at Sacramento, at The ceremonies were exceedingly impressive. which two ballots were taken for United States At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremo- Senators. On each Denver received 17. Nungent

> Washington Correspondence. , WASSINGTON, Saturday, March 2.

Intelligence was received to-day from the new On reaching the executive mansion the troops Government at Montgomery showing that it was the barouche containing the Presidential party | By the 4th of March it is believed the entire companied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall, and there | 50,000 volunteers are now being drilled and uncandid hope in cordial tones, that his administra- A large amount of provisions and supplies of all

ments go into effect. On the arrival of the procession at the White | The die for the new stamps has been made, and House, the Marshals of the day were successively the old contractors are to be continued in the

rushed in to congratulate the new President. The present tariff is merely designed to be tem-The rush was great. This ended for the day porary, and as soon as possible a new system will be adopted.

> From New York. New York, Saturday, March 2. Two deputy United States Marshals attempted

ginia, aboard the steamer Yorktown, but he was The various bodies of the United States troops rescued from their custody by a crowd. The city-the Sarpers and Miners alone being in the The steamers Kangaroo, Saxonia and Fulton sailed at noon to day for Europe, taking out to

now here were stationed in different parts of the officers had no warrant.